GOV. WINANS' LAST MESSAGE TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

High Praise for State Boards of Charities and Corrections and the State Schools, Reformatories and Asyloms-State Geological Survey-Better Roads.

Lansing, January 4.—The following is message of the retiring Governor, Gentlemen of the Senate and House of

Representatives:

I am required, at the close of my official term, to submit by message to the incoming Legislature information of the condition of the state, and to recommend such measures as seem to me expedient. The general condition of our people for the past two years has been prosperous, and peace and quistness have prevailed throughout our territory.

EINANCIPE

FINANCES.

throughout our territory.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the state is excellent. The Treasurer reports a large amount of money on hand, and as we have no bonded debt to be paid, it would seem that our people should be free from excessive taxation in future, especially as no large expenditures for public buildings are needed, and the revenue from the growth of corporate wealth should increase with coming years.

By constitutional provision specific taxes must either be applied to pay the increase on our bended debt, or be credited to the primary school interest fund. As we have no bonded debt, the entire specific tax goes to the primary schools. At the time this provision was made the amount received in specific taxes was comparatively small, but it now amounts to about \$1,000,000 annually, and will continue to increase. In many school districts the money received from the apportionment of specific taxes, together with the proceeds of the mill tax, is sufficient to maintain the schools. In other districts the money received from these sources exceeds the necessary expenditure, and results in a surplus. Every district is authorized to meet any deficiency by a district tax, and it would therefore seem that the time has arrived when some limit should be fixed to the apportionment of specific taxes among the primary schools, and all above a certain amount be applied for the reduction of direct state taxation. Any change in this policy involves an amendment to the constitution, but the disposition of the present and prospective increase in specific taxes should receive serious consideration.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS. The public institutions of the state are all in admirable condition. The build-ings and grounds are well kept, the in-dustries pursued afford good returns, and good order, discipline and economy pre-vall, as may be seen by reference to the special report from each institution. No serious epidemics of disease or losses by fire or otherwise have occurred in the past two years except by the fire in the Eastern Asiyum, by which no lives were lest and no property destroyed aside from the building. This has been restored with many improvements by the use of the surplus funds of the asyium. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTI-

Our penal and reformatory institutions were placed by the last Legislature under the control of a single non-partisan board, and the wisdom of the action has been fully vindicated by the results. I ask four special attention to the reports of the State Board of Inspection and of the several wardens and superintendents. They afford a most gratifying showing of economy in expenditures and increased earnings to the state, while the maintenance, discipline and comfort of the inmates have received careful attention. The successful management of these large interests requires business men and business methods, and the policy of those who would use our state institutions as a means to reward party zeal, or who view them as existing for the benefit of the towns in which they are located, should no longer be tolerated. The six institutions controlled by the State Board of Inspectors are similar in character, though varying in the age, sex and degree of criminality of the inmates. The success which attends them is largely due to the business ability and experience of the board, who can survey the whole field of operations, and compare, suggest and direct for the best interests of each institution. Such general oversight is promotive of economy and efficient service, and discourages time serving and favoritism. The beneficial effects of the acts of consolidation will be more apparent as time is afforded for their full development, but some additional power should be given the Board of Inspectors to grade, classify and transfer apparent as time is anorded for their full development, but some additional power should be given the Board of Inspectors to grade, classify and transfer inmates from one prison to another as secasion may require. The promiscuous mangling of young offenders, susceptible to both good and evil influences, with hardened and professional criminals, is directly against the interests of society. Experience has shown that the courts send all classes of offenders to the same institutions, and the board should be empowered to separate them.

CHARTABLE INSTITUTIONS

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Public School at Coldwater, the School for the Bilind and the School for the Deaf have also been placed under the supervision of a central board of centrol. The substitution of one board for three has resulted in a substantial saving of expense, and these institutions are in admirable condition and are model charities of their kind. The opportunities afferded a single board of using the knowledge and experience gained in one school for the advantage of each of the others are manifest, and comparison of methods and prices of supplies assists in reducing expenses and promoting efficiency. The policy of uniting similar public institutions under one management will as surely be for the interests of each as the union of great private interests results in a common benefit. This policy having been adopted with good results should be continued and extended.

STATE UNIVERSITY. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Our State University is first in importance among our institutions. The high standing it has attained among the great schools of the land, and the superior advantages afforded by its faculty and courses of study, result each year in an increased number of students from all parts of the country. It attendance has increased from 1580 in 1886 to 2400 in 1890 and nearly 3,000 at the present time. The question presents itself, shall the attendance be limited to the present capacity of the university or shall accommodations be provided for all who may desire to come? I believe the latter course to be the wise one, and that you cannot be too liberal in granting the appropriations asked by the board of regents. Their management has been careful and conservative in the past and I am confident that every dollar you may grant will be wisely used to promote the usefulness of the university.

Activities followed. STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Agricultural College at Lansing is now a school of greater value and importance than is generally known even to our pwn people. In its early days, strugaling smder many disadvantages, the impression got abroad especially among farmers, that the school was of lettle value to the class particularly interested in agriculture. At present no reason for such an impression exists. The college has steadily progressed and expanded until it stands at the head of this class of institutions and is one of the most practical and useful of our public schools. I commend its interests to your favorable consideration. AURICULTURAL COLLEGE.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. te State Normal School at Ypsilanti intains its high reputation for its rist work. The school is well man-d and prosperous. It is among the 4 troublesome of the wards of the e, and no unreasonable demands upon taxpayers will be made in its be-

the Mining School, at Hough-on, is doing good work, although its course of study being a special one, the attendance is limited. As with all new schools time is required for its develop-ment, and a large attendance may be ex-pected as the advantages offered be-seems before understood. The general public do not, perhaps, appreciate its imporrance as thoroughly as that of

schools of general instruction, but it is one of our established institutions and should receive from the Legislature a just and fair recognition. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The School for the Deaf, at Flint, is one which enlists the sympathy and good wishes of every visitor. The inmates, because of their infirmity, their bright, expressive faces, their quick intelligence and cheerful dispositions, appeal to our liberality for every advantage which can be afforded them. The special training and education furnished here enable many of these unfortunates to become useful, self-supporting citizens, and lives which would otherwise be passed in solemn loneliness are rendered endurable and even cheerful. The school met with a great loss in the death of Supt. Monroe, who had long been a faithful and beloved teacher, but his place has been supplied by one who brings the best credentials, and the management is in all respects admirable.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The School for the Blind, at Lansing,

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The School for the Blind, at Lansing, is the least expensive of our charitable institutions. The Infortunate inmates, especially the yeung, appeal strongly for every provision by which a Christian society can lighten their misfortune. The school is under the supervision of a kind matron and an intelligent superintendent, and deserves your favorable attention.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.
The State Public School at Coldwater is The State Public School at Coldwater is the refuge of the neglected children and waifs of the state. They are infants and young children whose only offense is their existence, and who are there cared for by kind hands until homes can be found for them in respectable families. Humanity demands this work, and it is done at this institution as tenderly as in the homes of more fortunate boys and girls. The school is prosperous and doing good work, and I can suggest nothing better for its interests than that it be continued, together with the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind, under the management of the Central Board of Control.

STATE PRISON.

The most important of our penal institutions is the State Prison at Jackson. The position of warden is a very responsible one, because of the character of the inmates and the magnitude of the interests under his supervision. The state is fortunate in the present incumbent, whose administration has been a marked success. In the past two years, for the first time in its history, the prison has paid its own running expenses, and in addition has earned a handsome revenue for the state. A new cell block has been complet I and occupled, new shops, new walks and a new wall have been built, and many other improvements made. Discipline has been maintained, the inmates have been well fed and otherwise provided for, and the general condition of the prison is highly satisfactory. The report of the warden is a concise statement of what has been accomplished, and contains many practical and valuable suggestions. In the management of a great penitentiary it is a condition and not a theory which must be met, and it is the practical man who will succeed.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND RE-STATE PRISON. HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND RE-FORMATORY.

FORMATORY.

The State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia was found to be in need of extensive renovation and repairs. The existing contract for the output of the prison, as well as the general condition of the whole yard and plant, was unsatisfactory to the board of inspectors, but by unremitting attention on the part of the board and the warden a great improvement has been made. Lextensive repairs have been made, new machinery put in operation, and the institution is now a credit to the state. The discipline and management are highly commended by the Board of Corrections and Charities and all who are interested in prison morals. All these improvements have cost money, and financially the returns to the state suffer in comparison with the state prison, but the foundation is now laid for better results in the future.

MARQUETTE PRISON,

The branch of the State Prison at Mar-

MARQUETTE PRISON.

The branch of the State Prison at Marquette has a fine modern building, and its fittings and accommodations are of the most approved character. Considering the increased cost of supplies in the upper peninsula, the administration has, perpensula, the administration has, perpensula, been fairly economical, but there exists no good reason for its continuance as a prison. All its inmates could easily be accommodated at the other prisons at far less expense. There is little probability that it will be needed as a prison for years to come. It would, therefore, be wise to discontinue the maintenance of prisoners there at unnecessary expense. prisoners there at unnecessary expense, and to utilize the building for some other

ASYLUM FOR THE CRIMINAL IN-

SANE.

The new building for the Asylum for Criminal Insane at Ionia has lately been completed, and is now in use. Under the very competent management of the medical superintendent and board of inspectors this institution is fulfilling its mission in a satisfactory manner. Notwithstanding the dangerous character of the invates order and quiet are maintained in mates, order and quiet are maintained in the halls, and all is done that can be for their comfort and welfare. REFORM SCHOOL

The value of the Reform School Lansing is apparent when we consider the large number and youthful character of its inmates, and the fact that \$1\$ per cent of them are reclaimed from evil habits and tendencies, and become useful citizens of the state. A visit to the school, where one can look those \$69 boys in the face, impresses one with the value and importance of this reformatory work. The late superintendent having declined to remain at the present salary, the state was fortunate in securing the present superintendent, under whose management the high efficiency of the school has been maintained at a reduced expense. I expecially ask your attention to the report of the superintendent and the suggestions therein made.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS. The Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian is the counterpart of the Reform School and is doing good work in reclaiming wayward and vicious girls. The new school building is completed and in use, the buildings are ample for all the needs of the institution, and the present superintendent is admirably qualified for her position.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE IN-

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo maintains its reputation and efficiency. It has an able and efficient beard of trustees, devoted to their work, and a superintendent whose services are of the highest value. The inmates number a thousand, but with the completion of the new cottage all are comfortably provided for. I am impressed with the desimability of the cottage system and farm attachment for our asylums. Only a small percentage of our insane require confinement in wards. The majority are better with the freedom of cottage and farm, and the system allows classification which should be made general. I find the general condition and management at Kalamazoo highly satisfactory and deserving of commendation.

EASTERN ASYLUM.

EASTERN ASYLUM.

All that has been said in praise of the board of control, the superintendent, and the general management at Kalamazoo is equally true of the Eastern Asylum at Pontiac. The perfect order and discipline which prevail were demonstrated at the time of the fire which destroyed the north wing of the asylum building. Too much praise cannot be given the officers and attendants for their successful efforts to prevent loss of life and property. The board of trustees used the surplus funds of the asylum to restore the building, and the incident demonstrates the value of such a fund for use in case of emergency. The appropriations which this board will ask may safely be granted.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM. EASTERN ASYLUM.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

Of the Northern Asylum at Traverse City I regret that I cannot speak from personal observation. No criticism of the management has reached mo, which fact is the best proof that none is justified. In leaving this clars of our public charities I repeat my conviction that further sudditions to the accommodations at the asylums should be in the direction of the cottage system, both on the score of economy, and for the welfare of the immates. Power should also be given the beard of trustees to classify their population and exchange immates from one asylum to another.

SOLDIERS' HOME. NORTHERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM.

SOLDIERS' HOME. I am glad to say the Soldiera Home at Grand Rapids is now in a satisfactory condition, externally, internally and finan-cially. The board and the commandant are working harmoniously, and the in-mates are well contented. HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
Michigan lacks one institution to complete her system of state charities, namely,
a home for the feeble-minded. No special provision has been made for the care
of this class of unfortunates, and tney
are to be found in our poorhouses, our
asylums and our state schools. The presence of feeble-minded children and epileptics among the youthful inmates of the
Reform School and Industrial Home is
detrimental to the welfare of the others,
and the law does not contemplate their
admission, but they are sometimes received before their condition is known,
and it is estimated that there are now
nearly 200 in our various institutions,
and there are many others throughout
the state. They are everywhere recognized as proper subjects for public charity, and the state should provide a suitable home for their reception. The need
of such an institution is so manifest that
its establishment could not fail to meet
popular approval.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

I invite special attention to the report of the State Board of Geological Survey, now laid before the Legislature for the first time in tweive years. It contains matters of public interest which cannot be discussed in detail, but if you care to learn what has become of an annual appropriation of \$5,000, continued through twenty years, from which few of our people have received any benefit, the information is there furnished. It rust the recommendations therein made will meet your approval, especially that relating to the Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, whose duties could better be performed by the State Geologist or one of his assistants. The geology of our state is of large interest to our citizens, and the subject, as it now stands, calls for heroic treatment. The survey should either be abandoned, or provision made for its early completion.

GOOD ROADS. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

At the late special session of the Legislature I was authorized to appoint a commission who should report a plan of legislation looking to the improvement of our highways. I submit herewith the report of the commission. In their opinion no valid legislation can be enacted, under our present Constitution, which will meet the requirements of modern road-making, and you will be asked to submit to the people at the next election an amendment to the Constitution, which, if adopted, will enable the Legislature to put in operation a general system of road improvement. The importance of this subject is attracting attention in every part of our country. Conventions are held, societies organized and public sentiment aroused to the necessity for better roads. It is admitted on all hands that our present system, or ack of system, involves a waste of time, labor and money, without permanent benefit, and no other question of internal holley demands greater attention at your hands. GOOD ROADS.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. The Board of World's Fair Managers have drawn but \$10,000 of the \$100,000 appropriated. The state building is nearly completed and is in every way creditable. The work is so far advanced that the board are confident our state exhibit will be full and satisfactory, and I believe the sum appropriated is sufficient to cover the necessary expense.

STATE TROOPS. Michigan has reason to be proud of the character, discipline and efficiency of her state militia. Their conduct in camp, their improvement in military knowledge and their soldierly qualities insure prompt and efficient service in case of lawlessness or domestic violence. I fully concur in the recommendations of the adjutant-general, to which I invite your attention. RAILROADS.

The Commissioner of Railroads submits an exhaustive report containing much valuable information. He points out certain defects in our legislation on this important subject, and makes several practical recommendations which deserve serious consideration. SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT.

The necessity for some form of relief for the Supreme Court becomes more apparent each year. So many cases are heard that it is impossible to give them proper consideration without a delay which is detrimental to the interests of those whose rights are involvel. Several plans for relief are suggested by the members of the court and the bar, and some early action is desirable.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMIS-LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMIS-

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission The Live Stock Sanitary Commission report a healthy condition of stock throughout the state, and no serious epidemic or contagious disease has prevalled. Such diseases are always found to some extent, but by prompt attention and the slaughter of infected animals the commission have held them in check. The interest involved is large and the commission is doing good work at very small cost to the state.

Within a few years a large number of weeks its 'tamer' noticed that it building and loan associations have been organized and are operating in this state, exhibited signs of melancholy. The building and loan associations have been organized and are operating in this state. More than one hundred Michigan associations, and many organized in other states are now doing business here, and their agents are diligently canvassing every section of the state. People of all classes are induced to subscribe for stock, and make small payments from time to time under an agreement that they shall be antilled to draw out a certain sum at the expiration of a fixed period. The terms offered are so advantageous that they are accepted by thousands of people. The subscribers have no means of knowing that the associations will be able to meet their obligations when the time comes, and the business has assumed such large proportions that stockholders should be protected by having the business placed under competent state supervision, so that the financial condition of these associations may be known by those who are asked to invest in them. Associations doing legitimate business would have no cause to complain of such supervision, and the people should be informed as to their responsibility.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

The length of recent sessions of the Legislature affords just cause for complaint, and public opinion demands a reform in this respect. The Legislatures of 1887, 1889 and 1891, were each in session about six months. Such lengthy sessions are not necessary, and it is in the power of any Legislature to shorten them without diminishing the amount of work accomplished. There are two principal causes of the evil. One is the existing method of dealing with municipal charters, which consumes a large portion of every session in the consideration of separate bills. If our cities and villages were classified according to population, and a general charter enacted for each class, which all desiring to incorporate must accept, a great saving in labor and time would be accomplished.

The other principal cause of lengthy

great saving in labor and time would be accomplished.

The other principal cause of lengthy sessions is the practice by the members of accepting free passes. If they were obliged to pay their own traveling expenses most members would remain at the capitol and attend to their duties, but with free transportation experience has shown that they will vote to adjourn from Friday night to Monday night, and the result is only four working days in the week. That the points mentioned are the principal causes of our long sessions is known and admitted by all who are familiar with the subject, but, as yet, no Legislature has contained enough diligent and unselfish members to apply the obvious remedies. The Legislature which shall enact general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages, and shall do away with the evils of the free pass system, will earn the lasting gratitude of the people.

EDWIN B. WINANS.

The pawnbroker's window is the Herald. commonest type of loan exhibitions. Atlas must have learned something about the weigh of the world.

"Wanted, a young woman who can cook and dress the children" Poor little dears!

The chrysanthemum would be al- ing and closing.

right if its name could be abbreviated about 75 per cent By serving ox-tail soup at the beginning of dinner and providing calves' head jelly for desert, a hotel keeper can make both ends meat.

IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.

Such a Room as Should He Found in Every District.

I entered one of the rooms containing the youngest children at the time of the opening exercises. Writes Dr. J. M. Rice in the Forum. The scene encountered was a gl mpse of fairy-I was in a room full of bright and happy ch ldren whose eyes were directed toward the teacher, not because they were forbidden to look in any other direction, but because to them the most attractive object in the room was their teacher. She understood them, sympathized with and loved them, and did all in her power to interest them and make them happy. The room itself was charming. The window-sills were illied with liv-The room itself was charming ing plants and living plants were

scattered here and there throughout the room. The teacher's desk was literally strewn with flowers and upon each of the children's desks flowers had been placed to welcome the little ones to school. The book used during the reading

lesson was the book of nature-the plant they had just been studying. The scene presented by the happy little children each with a flower in his hand, surrounding the teacher who was smiling upon them, was truly beautiful. For reading matter the children were called upon for sentences expressing thoughts concerning their flowers. The sentences were written upon the board by the teacher, and when a number of them had been written the pupils began to read them. The children were interested because they all took an active part in the lesson from the beginning to the end. They were all observing. all thinking. Some of the little ones even committed the crime of laying their hands upon the teacher, and she so far forgot herself as to fondle them in roturn. Yet the discipline was perfect. What is perfect discipline in the class-room but perfect attention? There was no noise there were everywhere signs of life and such signs of life as become a gather ing of young children.

DARWIN'S THEORY APPLIED. How a Berlin Professor Succeeded in Drowning a Pet Herring.

In Berlin there lives says the Indepedance Roumaine, a savant who is an ardent votary of the theory of evolution. Not long ago, when at the seaside he caught a live herring on which he resolved to test the accuracy of the Darwinian doctrines. Every day the gentleman took a spoonful of sea water out of the aquarlum in which he had placed the herring, substituting in lieu thereof a spoonful of fresh water. He continued this process until the aquarium contained nothing but fresh water. Its occupant was then consigned to a large glass bowl. The herring continued live and healthy. Still our learned professor had by no means completed his investigations. Every day he took a spoonful of fresh water out of the bowl until not a drop was left. A bird cage was now substituted for the glass bowl. The herring was happier than er now and then it would utter a cry of exation when the professor caressed it too roughly or failed to supply it at the proper time with the little patties specially prepared for the interesting creature. The herring BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. grew sleek and fat but after a few professor spent hours in trying to fathom the cause of these unhappy symptoms on the part of his protege. At length he dieco ered that the creature was suffering from indigestion; it had e idently ruined its stomach by a too free indulgence in pastry. "Donnerwetter!" the philosopher exclaimed; .I quite forgot to gi e the animal omething to drink!" He quickly filled a large wooden bowl with water and put it in the cage. Next morning on going to inspect the cage the learned gentleman found the creature dead; it had dipped its head in the water trough—the herring was

> At What Did They Laugh. "In an art exhibition of London." wrote the shah of Persia in the ournal he kept during his last visit to Europe "we were looking at a painting representing an ass. What is the price of this painting?" The director of the e hibition, who was a corpulent man, with a white beard, looked up the price-list and said: One hundred English pounds. which are equal to 250 Persian toman. I answered: The price of a live ass is at the most five pounds; why should this be so dear when it is only the picture of an ass?' The director replied: Because it causes no expense and neither eats hay nor oats. I said: 'Although it causes no expense it can on the other hand neither carry burdens nor give a man a ride.' We both laughed.'

> Quericus-Why were you staring so hard at that Florida girl? Witticus-She gave me an idea. Did you notice the live bug she had

"Yes but what about it?" "I was thinking of a scheme for a bald-headed man of having a spider chained to his ears in the same to keep away the flies "-New York

chained on her waist?

A Plant Hes Lungs. Most people do not know a plant has lungs but it has and its lungs are its leaves. Examined through a high power microscope every leaf Singers frequently ge; stuck on a of openings infinitely small of course, high note. We suppose this is owing but each provided with lips which in many species are continually openwill show thousands upon thousands

> The silky little King Charles spaniol is an expensive luxury, be-cause pupples a month old easily bring \$50 apiece and when half grown \$100.

WHAT NATURE CAN DO.

The echo at the "Eagle's Nest," Killarney, Ireland, repeats a bugle note at least 100 times.

The queen of Siam has the smallest feet yet seen on any woman. wears 1% in boots.

One of the tallest men in the country is James Murphy of Bridge Creek, Colquitt county, Georgia, commonly known as "Big Foot Jim." He stands seven feet high and weighs 560 pounds. Mr. Murphy wears a No. 15

Inigo county, California, has a wonderful natural curiosity which closely resembles a monster petrified elephant. The rock which nature has such given an extraordinary form is a dark gray granite, almost the exact color of the Asiatic elephant's skin.

In the northern part of Peru, in what is otherwise an arid desert, the celebrated 'rain tree' grows. This species, batas vapero, though not large or of much commercial value, is a veritable South American wonder. having the extraordinary quality of condensing what little moisture there is in the atmosphere so as to cause a continual mist to exude, seemingly, from its leaves and branches.

ARITHMETICALLY SPEAKING.

It is estimated that it costs well-todo people in this country \$125,000,000 yearly to support charitable institutions, while about \$500,000,000 are inrested in permanent buildings, where the needy are cared for.

Over 6,000 women in the United States act as postmasters. The largest number in one state, 463, is in Pennsylvania. There are 256 in Ohio, 243 in New York, 216 in Georgia, 210 in Texas and 209 in Kentucky.

The general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad says that they can move from the interior of the country to the seaboard, taking the mean distance at 1,000 miles. 350,000 troops in thirty hours, together with their necessary equipment

The German branch of the Standard oil company now owns fifteen tank steamers, of an aggregate capacity of 53,975 tons, for transporting oil across the Atlantic, besides storage tanks in various inland cities, tank-boats for the river-trade and a big cooperage shop with a capacity of 750,000 barrels

"That unrivalled complexion," said a prominent New Yorker, alluding to a lady acquaintance, "was the result of using Gar-field Tex."

Send for free sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

Use whisky instead of water to make liquid give. Sponge roughened skin with brandy and rose-water.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, G. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WIST & TRUAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

PERSONAL POINTS

An American picture dealer has engaged to pay \$60,000 for Rosa Bonheur's latest work, "Horses Threshing Corn."

The violin upon which the wedding march was played at George Washington's marriage has come into the Sunbury, Pa., musical society.

Mr. Gladstone's favorite religious poem is said to be the hymn to the dead inserted in the closing passages of "The Lay of the Lass Minstrel."

Queen Victoria has six children, thirty-six grand children and thirteen great grand children, the last odd and unlucky number having just been

Benjamin Poor of Raymond, New Hampshire, cast his first vote for Monroe, in 1816, and has not missed a presidential election since. He is almost a centenarian.

Christine Nilsson has given \$5,000 toward founding a hospital in France for the treatment of the sufferers from throat diseases. This benevolent act is prompted by a childhood vow, assumed during an illness from croup when the young songstress was only seven years old.

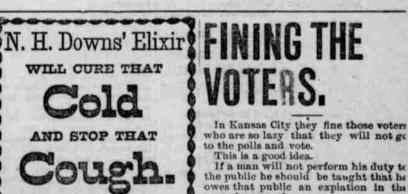
A Paris paper publishes a list of the present thirty-seven members of the French academy, set off into groups under their various professions or callings, and De Lesseps appears by himself under the head of "Great Frenchman." which is a little rough on the other "Immortals."

Pay the Price of the Royal for Royal only.

Actual tests show the Royal Baking Powder to be 27 per cent. stronger than any other brand on the market. If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price. ·

Those baking powders sold with a gift, or advertised or sold at "half the cost of Royal," are invariably made from alum, and are dangerous to health.

Every can of Royal Baking Powder contains a ticket giving directions how to obtain, free, a copy of The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook, containing 1000 of the best and most practical cooking receipts published.



Has stood the test for SIXTY YEARS and has proved itself the best remedy the cure of Consumption

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and

Il Lung Discuses in young or old.

Price 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.

Apply Balm into each nostril, ELY BROS., 66 Warren St., N. Y

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, B. Phront. Sold by all Pragrists on a Guaran For a Lame Side, Back or Cheet Shiloh's Por-Plaster will give great revisination.—as cents.

te potassium, asraap rilia or floë Secrings fait, w mater a cure—od our Ma for publism is the on; g that will cure permanently. F. silve effoct sen d. free. Cook REE tor Co., Chicago, II.

ALASKA STOVE LIFTERS.

NICKEL PLATED AND DURANLE.

TROY NICKEL WORRS, TROY, N. Y.

SALWAYS COLD

SHILOHS

CURE.

Ely's Cream Dalm

DUGH CW

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

This is a good idea.

If a man will not perform his duty to the public he should be taught that he owes that public an expiation in the way of a sum of money.

It would be a good thing if every man were compelled in like manner to take care of his physical health.

What right for instance has a man to enter a car or muhic place and approximate the standard of the standard property.

enter a car or public place and annoy every one by coughing and wheezing. Consumption can be conveyed in this manner. It is certain that diphtheris

is imparted by these means.

When you are afflicted in this way get a bottle of Reid's German Cougt and Kidney cure and take it freely.

It will not only relieve you at once but it will so far effect you, that you are much less liable to take cold a sec

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,



W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Garfield Tea **Cures Sick Headache**